PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

THE GOVERNMENT PAPER AND THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

night last is a virulent attack upon the National Intelligencer, sustained and enforced by one of its correspondents, for objecting to this country's being dishonored by any attempt, under present circumstances, to play the bully's part towards a Government so weak and defenceless as Mexico is, being a sister Republic withal, contending against uning a sister Republic withal, contending against unhappy dissensions at home, which have resulted from her following, in the structure of her political institutions, the example of the United States,

On this subject, the government editor and his coadjutors would do well to husband for a future day the vigor which they exert against those who, like us, seek to protect the reputation of the country from such disparagement. The "Union" will need all is powers of defence, in behalf of itself and the Administration, should the designs and purposes which it foreshadows, so repugnant to the policy of every Administration of this Government-by which we do not mean the President merely-acquire importance by the avowal on the part of the Executive of similar or equivalent designs and purposes. We shall, meantime, take no further notice of the tirade in "the Union" of Saturday concerning the relations of the United States with Mexico, than to ask it, as a matter of sheer justice, to copy into its columns the Correspondence of " the Journal of Commerce" suggesting the intentions of the Administration in regard to Mexico, to which the organ of the Administration has given countenance by railing at our earnest remonstrance against these imputed designs.

Union," in a different spirit, and evidently from a different hand, endeavors to break the force of the authority of Mr. BENTON as to the eligibility or expediency of the forty-ninth degree of latitude as the Boundary between the territorial claims of the United States and Great Britain on the northwest

The indisputable testimony of the expressed opinion of Mr. Benton is rejected by this new organ of the Democratic Party, apparently because of the antiquity of its date, (1828)—though four years before that time the same boundary had been proposed by President MONROE-and also because it show that the opinion of Mr. BENTON was the san within the last three years that it was seventeen years ago, and that it was in a spirit of assertion of right, and not of compromise, that he uttered it,

EXTRACT from a speech delivered January 12, 1843, in the Senate of the United States, by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

" Mr. B. said he would not restate the American title to this country: it had been well done by others who had preceded him in debate. He would only give a little more development to two points—the treaties of 1803 and 1819; the former with France, by which we acquired Louisiana; the latter with Spain, by which we acquired all her rights on the northwest coast of America north of 42 degrees. By the first of these treaties we · became a party to the tenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, between France and England; the treaty of peace of 1714, which terminated the wars of Queen Anne and Louis XIV, and settled all their differences of every kind in Europe and America, and undertook to prevent the recurrence of future differences between them. The tenth article of this treaty applied to their settlements and territo-ries in North America, and directed commissaries to be appointed to mark and define their possessions. These commissaries did their work. They drew a line from ocean to ocean to separate the French and British dominions, and to prevent future encroachments and collisions. This line began on the coast of Labrador, and followed a course slightly south of west to the centre of North son's Bay to the north, and the French Canadian

sissippi: and from that point took the FORTY-NINTH
PARALLEL of north latitude indefinitely to the
west. The language of the line is 'indefinitely;'
and this established the northern boundary of
Louisiana, and erected a wall beyond which future French settlements could not cross to the
north nor British to the south. made us party to the tenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and made the FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL the same to us and the British which it had been

possessions to the south. This line took for a landmark the Lake of the Woods, which was then

believed to be due east from the head of the Mis-

to the French and the British: it became a wall which neither could pass, so far as it depended At a later period of the same speech, it is true,

that, after inveighing in strong and even bitter terms against the British claim of territorial right south of latitude 49, Mr. B. does allude to more northern rights alleged to have been acquired by the U. States under the treaty of 1819 with Spain; but, as between the United States and Great Britain, it is clear that he considers the line of the 49th degree of latitude to have been definitively established as long ago as in the year 1714, in the treaty of peace between France and England; that is to say, not seventeen or twenty-one, but a hundred and thirty-

Whilst on this subject, to relieve ourselves from misapprehension or misrepresentation of our own views of the question, we repeat, as follows, the terms on which, nearly four months ago, we summed up a review, "in all its bearings," of the merits of the question, such as, it appears, the " Union," after prejudging it as it has done, is just

right of prosecuting its claim by peaceful nego-tiation until it shall be satisfied that it has ob-tained what it was entitled to. If honor does not bid us to the field, still less can interest, where the prize is of doubtful and of distant worth, so unbe cheap, so far as mere money is concerned, if it costs us some hundreds of millions of dollars.

finally to rest it, as a long and an irresistible recognition of the fact that, under the direct test of
fair and friendly negotiation, the udverse claims
are such, on both sides, as each party can confidently maintain (and respectably maintain) before the civilized world. Both countries are
pledged to them by a long contest, in which both
have offered concessions. On either part those
concessions have been voluntary, no matter how
much withdrawn afterwards; therefore they stand
incontestable evidence against either nation, when
it attempts to say that its title is unquestionable. incontestable evidence against either nation, when The dispute, in a word, is too old, too obstinate, too equal, to leave any hope that either of two such nations (sure from temper to grow more dogged the longer they debate) will resign its claims; and, since both have repeatedly heretofore offered to compromise, what remains, in a controversy so little worth a fight, but to go on with amicable and reasonable though vigorous negotiation, until the matter shall be settled by the best compromise that can be agreed upon ?" *

In reply to the Union's intimation that we shall secure every rod of the Oregon, or up to the Rusian possessions, as was put forth in the Tammany Hall resolutions, the Charleston Mercury (Demo- fered, as to Texas, to compensate Mexico in money

"What Congress has to do, then, by the advice of the official editor, is to take formal possession of this whole region—the inevitable consequence of which every body knows will be a war with England. Have we cause for such a proceeding? Are we ready for such an event? We are not going to discuss whether England can whip America, or America whip England—leave that to schoolboys. But the interruption of peace with England, and the destruction of intercourse with all the world, which would be the consequence is something more than a question for braggart and fools to spout about. We do not believe tha 'the whole resources of their section on such at 'issue; that they are ready to maintain, at a cos' of two million bales of cotton per annum, that we have a 'clear and unquestionable title' to every foot of ground in a territory which we have con-

takes the same ground, and says that a position has by the British Ministry, which, taken in the sense which has been popularly ascribed to them, are their demands, as generally understood, a peaceable solution is impossible. If the bill which passed the House of Representatives last year should become a law at this session, and such an event we consider highly probable, all negotiation is at an end, and the question must be decided by

We see, indeed, but little exception to the spiri of the remarks we have above quoted from the pres

The Native Americans of Berkshire county Massachusetts, lately nominated the Hon. ASAHEL FOOTE, of Williamstown, as one of their candidate for the Senate. This nomination was respectfully declined; and subsequently Mr. Foote addressed letter to the Pittsfield Eagle, in which he takes stand in favor of Whig principles:

"Could I for a single moment entertain the con viction that Native Americanism was to be the agent, under Providence, of averting evils like these, I would fail not to avail myself of that moment of conviction to throw myself, soul and body into its embraces. But that moment of conviction has not yet arrived; and I think that I discover obstacles which will postpone it to a day too distant for my purposes. I must therefore still adhere to my old relations, and rest satisfied with Whig principles, Whig measures, and Whig men. With the Whig party I am, in a great measure, satisfied. I believe it to embody more intelligence, more correct principles, more honest pa triotism, more genuine philanthropy, and more real Christianity than any other political organization under the heavens."

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, who is now on isit to the Southwest, has been tendered the hos-itality of the cities of Mobile and New Orleans. The proceedings of the citizens to make arrangenents for his reception do not appear to be of a

An article in the New York Evening Gazette says: "The first steamer that crossed the Atlantic was the Sirius, which left Cork on the 4th April,

1838, and arrived in this city on the 23d.' We should have thought that the voyage of the teamship Savannah, from America to Europe and back again, twenty-five years ago, had been lately brought to view too prominently to permit an intelligent writer to fall into such an error as the above in relation to the Sirius.

The annexation of Texas to the United States posed the measure to the last are known to be among the most respectable citizens of the Republic.

[Alexandria Gazette.]

A Mr. Martin has recently recovered \$1,750 dar

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND ITS WASH

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce affects to disclaim having access to the Florida Sentinel of the 4th instant, a Whig the prize is of doubtful and of distant world, so the certain to be won, and, if got, to be secured only sources of information here which are not open to by perhaps a cost of full fifty times its value; for every man in his senses knows that our next war the is entirely too modest; and, whilst we must every man in his senses knows that our next war He is entirely too modest, and, with England—a struggle for life and death—will not directly contradict what he says on that head, costs us some hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Let us, then, be clearly understood: we do not by any means intend to say that the English title is better than ours; we are far from making such a disclaimer. How does it happen that, when we reprobate designs of the Government first disclosed by him, the wires are set in motion here, and the position in which they have all been obliged finally to rest it, as a long and an irregistible of the set of the contest in the set of the set of the contest thus far, its entire history in the hands of four or five successive Administrations, and the position in which they have all been obliged finally to rest it, as a long and an irregistible or we may be allowed the remark that he has shown siles! There is, indeed, such a wonderful coinci-

cer, 'offered, as to Texas, to compensate Mexico in money.'

Who constitute the "WE" in this sentence? such phraseology usual in correspondence betwee a single individual and another individual or firm ! Or is not the use of this phrase almost proof positive that, when the article containing it was penned the writer had not made up his mind whether to send it to "the Union," or some other paper, as Editorial, or to the Journal of Commerce as "Cor-

But let that pass. This correspondent professe to be "not aware" that this Government ever of-Indeed! What then was the meaning of the De mocratic Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations (necessarily well-informed of every thing public or private, concerning this matter) when he said, on the floor of the House of Representatives, on the 3d day of January last, that "he was authorized by those who, he felt very sure, had not deceived him, (and he would assure the House and the country that in this declaration he was not deceiving them,) to declare here, in his place, and on his responsibility, that, whatever angry feelings might now prevail between us and Mexico, there was no reason to believe that any rupture with that Power would be the consequence of annexation. On this point he had asked for information where he ought not to be, and where he believed he was not, deceived. There was a sinew of war, and the best and strongest sinew of it—he meant money—which would heal all our breaches in

that quarter?"
This declaration alone, made when and how it

But what did our late distinguished Minister Mr SHANNON say, on this subject, in his final letter to "his excellency" Mr. REJON, the Mexican wholly contradictory and irreconcilable. "If," Minister of Foreign Relations? Has the reader says that paper, "both persist in the extremes of forgotten? It deserves to be remembered. He said that "should the Government of Mexico fail hereafter to receive the compensation which the Government of the United States, for the sake of preserving those relations, would willingly have given for a territory over which Mexico does not now, and cannot hereafter, exercise a jurisdiction, the Mexican people must charge the loss which they will thus sustain, to his excellency Mr. Rejon and the Government by whose order his notes of the 31st ultimo and the 6th instant were written."

We presume that the doubts of the Correspon lent of the Journal of Commerce, and of all who place confidence in his statements, concerning the proffer of money to Mexico, as compensation for the territory of Texas, are by this time dispelled.

There is some point, certainly, in the following paragraph, which we copy from a Democratic jour nal of high character published in this city:

FROM THE "CONSTITUTION" OF TUESDAY EVENING. " IMPROBABILITY OF WAR .- The report that the frigate United States is fitting out at Boston for the Mediterranean seems to discountenance the supposition that our Government anticipates any serious difficulty with Great Britain. The Mediterranean would be a most awkward place for an American squadron in case of hostilities with that Power. A complete cul de sac, with Gibraltar and her fleets commanding its mouth, our vessels would remain quietly blockaded in some of its ports during the war, or be captured by the superior force of the enemy."

"FOULLY .- In our leading article on Saturday, on the subject of Oregon, we wrote, 'England will never submit to have an inch of Oregon forcibly taken from her.' The types made us say 'foully.'

Having copied into this paper the article of the New York Courier and Enquirer to which the pre-

We take advantage of this recurrence to the article in question to confess inadvertence, and sincere egret, in having given circulation to so much of it as easts harsh reflections upon one of our own citizens whom it designates as "a very prominent Wash-We were too intent on the main ington Broker. object for which we copied the article to pay parti-cular regard to these allusions, which we were in fact unaware of until our attention was called to the natter yesterday by a city friend. From other New York papers we learn that the person alluded to is has proved the subject of a good deal of regret, in Texas, to many sensible persons, large as is the majority in favor of the measure. The minority vote will be a large one, and those who have opspect; and to whom this spontaneous amende on our part is nothing more than due.

A Havre journal mentions a report that the "To us it seems perfectly clear that THE ONLY RIGHT of either party YET ASCERTAINED is the Mark which he was made a cripple for life. The Company offered ment of either party YET ASCERTAINED is the wind has recently recovered a property of the Envoys from Hayti, who came over to solicit a delay in the payment of the indemnity to France, that it will give no definite answer so long as there shall be no regular government established in that country. HAYTI, who came over to policit a delay in the payment of the indemnity to France, that it will give

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

The latest news we have from this election contained in the following paragraph, copied from paper printed at Tallahassee, the seat of Govern-

"The official returns are still very far from comaccurate and complete returns will show a decisive others who are well informed on the subject, who

PELL as President of the Senate, and CHARLES J.

the Whigs. In the House Mr. JENKINS, the Whig cient drainage. candidate, received 68 votes against 53 given for John W. Anderson. There was one blank vote, verpool 1d. sterling; to Havre 1c. Exchanges, was densely crowded. and four absent—showing a Whig majority of 10.

On the 4th instant Governor Crawford sent in his message, which is an able and practical docu- has advanced to \$41. ment, wholly occupied with the affairs of the State, of which it gives a full and satisfactory view. Among the many subjects which it brings to the at-

of the laws in relation to elections. On the latter totally routed. subject the Governor recommends a registry of the The State of Nicaragua has yielded its conser for each county, as one of the methods of securing ing power .- Picayune. the proper exercise of the elective franchise.

More Mormon Difficulties .- We learn from the murder of Col. DAVENPORT. After Redding had been arrested a body of Mormons, armed with pistols and stones, attacked the boat-some of the bullets fired penetrating the cabin. The Sheriff and the prisoner were both wounded seriously, and Redding was rescued. The Quincy Whig states that the Mormons in Nauvoo have actually defied that the Mormons in Nauvoo have actually d arrests shall be made in Nauvoo. It says:

tion to submit to no more arrests, and ridiculed the Court, the Judge, the Attorney of the State, who were present, and, in substance, defied the power of the State. After him, Elder Taylor, another of the Twelve, got up and abused the Governor, State officers, &c. Brigham Young again got up, and said he was not very good at an apology, but they must not mind what Elder Taylor said—that he was always making trouble, &c. Col. Warren told them in a plain talk what he thought of their conduct, and that, as an officer, he should do his duty and carry out the law. While this was going on, a Deputy of the United States Marshal arrived, with a detachment of the Quincy Rifles, with a writ for Brigham Young, charged with counterfeiting the coin of the United States. This becoming known in the city, the excitement was tremendous; the Mormons assembled in large crowds, and a disposition was manifested by them to resist all attempts to arrest any person in Nauvoo. After a consultation with to arrest any person in Nauvoo. After a consultation with the officer, by Judge Purple and others, it was deemed ad-

Col. WARREN, with the force under his command, was to have marched into Nauvoo on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of executing the writs against Redding, Brigham Young, and others, but we are not advised of the result of this attempt to enforce the law.

The Mormons appear to be highly incensed the proceeding against Backenstos, and think it will be another affair similar to the murder of Joe and Hiram Smith. His trial has been removed to Peoria county.

NAVAL .- We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that the U. S. frigate Columbia, Com. Rivenia will sail for Brazil or Wednesday, and the U. S. brig Dolphin, Com. Pore, for the coast of Africa in a few days. Letters for either of these stations will be forwarded if left at the Beacon office in time.

The ships John Adams, Com. McCluney ; Falmouth, Com. Sands : Saratoga, Com. Shubrick ; St. Mary's, Com. Saunders Mississippi, Com. Fitzhugh; and brigs Somers, Com. Ingraham, and Porpoise, Com. Hunt, were at the naval anchorage at the Isle of Sacrificios, three miles below Vera Cruz, on the 9th ultimo. The Mississippi and Somers have since arrived

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS BY MARRIAGE. - James Powers was about to be tried in Salem last Wednesday for a crime punishable with death, when, to the surprise of all, the proecution was withdrawn, the girl whom he had injured having become his wife that morning, and thus by law was incapable of testifying against him.

25th ultimo, with about two hundred Pennsylvania Germans on board. They are from Westmoreland and Beaver counceding paragraph refers, it is due to that journal ties, and from five to six hundred more are expected from the that we should place the correction also before our same counties during the present season. They are all going same counties during the present season. They are all going war : Yucatan is imperfectly united to the Republic by shame to Shelly county, in Missouri, where the united colony will

> Gen. CHARLES CUVELLIER, an old and respectable citizen of New Orleans, died in that city on Friday week. He was a resident of thirty years' standing, and for twenty years had ommanded the Louisiana Legion. He had been Recorder of the Third Municipality, and Superintendent of the Public Schools in the Pirst Municipality. He discharged all his du-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RARWAY .- The Essex Print Works, known as Mr. Trussler's, about two miles from Rahway, (New Jersey,) were destroyed by fire on Friday mornng, between one and two o'clock, the machinery and contents being consumed with the building. The loss is over \$30,000, which is said to be covered by insurance. This is the second time the Calico Print Works have been burnt. French Government has replied to the Envoys from The Factory was idle, and had been for some time previous to

6,186 immigrants arrived at New York in October-

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 31, 1845. ing. Our receipts here will exceed those of last vote given is for Governor: season, but will fall short at Mobile.

The prospects of the cane are not favorable. I plete, and it is impossible to say, from the loose and contradictory reports current here, who is elected. Mr. Cabell's chance is fair—and we believe the crop will not exceed 150,000 hogsheads, which is 50,000 short of last season. I ought to add, however, that my estimate is below that of accurate and complete returns will show a decisive majority in his favor. Enough has been learned to show that he has already sunk over ELEVEN RUNshow that he has already sunk over ELEVEN RUNpreparation of the Locofoco majority (1,187) at the last election; and yet the Floridian calls this a Democratic triumph! One more such triumph will finish them."

GEORGIA.

Others who are well informed on the subject, who washien as the companied of the Locofoco majority (1,187) at the last unfortunately we have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority of the planters have not yet companied again, as the companied of the companied of the planters have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority of the planters have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority of the planters have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority of the planters have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority of the planters have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority of the planters have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority of the planters have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority of the planters have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority of the planters have a some of the companied of the planters have not yet had cool weather to ripen it, and a large majority time 40,000 or 50,000 hogsheads were already in On the 3d instant the Legislature of Georgia convened at Milledgeville, the capital of the State, and was organized by the choice of A. H. Chapmarry of an early frost, and will certainly suffer were resumed on Toesday morning soon after the opening of JENKINS as Speaker of the House of Representatives. into the winter. Prime quality is worth 51/2 to vit setting forth the grounds on which he prayed a continu votes, by which majority Mr. Chappell was elect- lots of the new crop have come to market, but the District Attorney and P. R. Fendall, Esq. in opposition

sterling 84 per cent.; Paris 5 25.
Flour, under the recent advices from Europe,

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

Dates have been received at the city of Mexico tion of the Legislature are the following: The from Guatemala to the 28th of August. The Goadoption of a plan for restoring the fertility of the vernment of this State has interposed its mediation lands; the fostering of the manufacture of iron ore; to bring about a cessation of hostilities between a modification of the present tax laws of the State; Honduras and San Salvador. Notwithstanding a reduction of the rates of interest; an improve- there had been two combats between the bellige ment in the organization of a Supreme Court; a rents, in the first of which the forces of Honduras change of the free-school system; and a revision obtained a slight advantage, and in the second were

names of all the voters in the State, to be deposit-ed in the offices of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the other States to organize a general or controll-

The returns for Members of the Legislature of the St. Louis papers that a few days ago the Sheriff the State of New York show that the Whigs have of Rock Island went to Nauvoo with a writ for one gained sixteen members in the House of Represenof the Reddings, charged to have been concerned in tatives and two in the Senate, while they have los eight-making a nett gain of ten. The Locofocos, however, will still have a decisive majority in both branches.

FROM MEXICO.

The late arrival at Pensacola of the steam-frigate fississippi has put the New Orleans Picayune in ession of files of newspapers from the city of too to the 12th of October. The Mississippi

ministration. They ask not only a change in the Cabinet, but that General HERRERA himself should resign and retire to private life."

On the night of the 30th of September, at the theatre Mexico, a personal rencontre occurred between the French Minister Plenipotentiary, Baron DE CIPRET, and the Licentiate Dn. MARIANO OTERO. It seems that the journal El Siglo XIX had published, on the 24th of September, somewhat pungent article in reply to the reflections of the Paris Journal des Debats, on the treatment of the French Minister at the Baths of Las Delicias. On the night above mentioned, as Mr. Otero was comin

out of his box, the Baron went up to him and observed that he had a word to say to him, to which the former replied, "as many as you please, sir." The Minister then called a French gentleman, whom he wanted to act as interpreter. "Ask Mr. Otero," said he, "whether he is the author of the editorials in the Siglo Diez y Nueve," to which Mr. Otero replied that he did not feel disposed to give him any answer. The question being repeated, and a similar answer returned, the Baron immediately hit the lawyer with his cane, and then the lawyer struck the Baron with his fist, the Minister then Minister. It was a very pretty quarrel as it stood, but at this part of the performance the belligerents were separated—not, however, without the baron telling the lawyer "that if he wanted any satisfaction he knew where he (the Baron) lived." This rencontre created great excitement throughout the city of Mexico, so much so that the Government placed a guard before the house of the French Minister, in order to defend his person and his property. Nothing, however, oc-curred to disturb the peace of the city.

The next day the Government sent a polite note to the saron, which informed him that, as he had received his passorts, in compliance with his request, and as there was no ecessity for his remaining in the Republic any longer, he rould be pleased to leave the city within three days.

The Mexican papers of October 3d mention that the disturbances and civil war which had for a time been quelled in the Department of Sonora have broken out afresh. The Siglo declares that these disturbances do not grow out of political differences, but that the desires of preponderance of differences, but that the screens of the unfortunate sufferers most horrific. It is supposed that twenty-five or thirty are missing. One whole family is gone. One poor woman saved two other women and a child, but lost her own husband and one child. Another lost all her family. The deck passengers who were saved to accomplish the banishment of General Urrea and the removal of some subordinates.

The troubles in Tabasco, according to the Siglo, grow out of like family difficulties; and until the heads of such families or class shall be separated, all means of pacification are nugators. The Siglo draws a melanchealy picture of the state in The Mexican papers of October 3d mention that the dis-

tory. The Siglo draws a melancholy picture of the state it which the frontier departments of the Republic are placed. Texas and Tamaulipas, it says, are invaded by the Anglo-Americans : Sonora is distracted by an obscure but disastrous ful and ruinous treaties; and, finally, Tabasco is in a state of to Shelly county, in Missouri, where the united colony will ful and ruinous treaties; and, finally, Tabasco is in a state of at the Olympic Theatre in Boston, while the performance of make about three thousand souls. They have been settling insurrection and plunged in anarchy. This situation is deplorable, (says the Siglo,) and one cannot without tears think of the fate of the Republic, if those who govern 'it do not rule

THE LOSS OF THE PLYNOUTH,-The Shawneetown Gaette states that all the persons who were lost by the recent sollision of the steamboats Lady Madison and Plymouth, on collision of the steamboats Lady Madison and Plymouth, on the Ohio river, were German emigrants. The Plymouth and quarter-rail of the vessel, it gave way, and that lady was ties faithfully, public as well as private, and died much re- her cargo are a total loss. The boat was cut "clear through," and sunk almost immediately, carring such a panic amongst the deck passengers as led many of them to jump overboard in their fright. It is supposed that twenty-five or thirty are missing. One whole family is gone. One poor woman saved two other women and a child, but lost her own hu band and one child. Another lost all her family. The deck passengers who were saved (some thirty or forty in number)

Mr. BROWNING died at New York on Thursday morning in consequence of the injuries he received by falling from the herse Hops at the hurdle race on Wednesday. The other individual, who was thrown with Americus, also lies in

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

The election for State Officers and Legislature * * * Cotton is arriving very freely. 180,000 took place on Tuesday of last week. The Detroit bales have already come to hand, and the planters Advertiser of Thursday furnishes some returns from took place on Tuesday of last week. The Detroit thus far have had a most favorable time for pick- the counties, which we annex in tabular form. The

| | 1845. | |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Felch, (D.) | Vickery, (W.) | Pelk's majorit |
| | Section of the section | |
| Macomb 30 | | 306 |
| Lenawee 150 | | 150 |
| Oakland 450 | *********** | 608 |
| Washtenaw | 250 | 392 |
| Jackson 100 | | 87 |
| Calhoun 175 | | 171 |
| | 050 | 9141 |
| 1155 | 250 | 2141 |

some other portion of the ticket were selected.

more or less from it, as the grinding will run so late the Court. Gen. Walter Jones having submitted an affida-The Locofoco majority in the Senate is three 54 cents; ordinary to middling 41 to 5. Some small ance of the case, the Court, on due deliberation, after hearing ed over James S. Calhoun, who was supported by quality was rather too green from want of suffi- to the motion, decided to continue the case until the next term. Ex-Governor Thomas and the Hon. Senator Benton

> FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS .- The whale ship Three Brothers, of Nantucket, has arrived at Martha's Vineyard, last from Tahiti, July 3. Captain Mitchell reports that the natives were still in the mountains in hopes of getting some assistance from the British. The French frigate Uranie and the British steamer Salamander were at Tahiti. It would therefore appear that the arrangement between the British and French Governments for the restoration of the island to the vernment of Queen Pomare had not reached there.

> GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET ON THE KENNEREC. The recent rains have caused a very destructive freshet on the evel water-mark, and carried off thousands of logs and flooded all the cellars at Hallowell. A new and extensive sawmill at Augusta was carried off. At Gardiner the goods in some of the stores were damaged by the overflow of the water. A mill-dam was carried off at Freeport, and a piece of the dam at Saccarappa; and, by the breaking of the boom at Congin, (Westbrook,) lots of timber were freed from their moorings and carried off.

> of our police officers just returned from the East, that the rob-bery of Mr. Rowley of some \$27,000 has led to results far apressed with the suspicion that he had not been robbed at all, and that the alleged robbery was a mere pretence of his duced it, had such an effect upon the already harassed mi of the old gentleman as to produce an aberration of int which became confirmed; and he is now a lunatic asylum at Worcester .- N. Y. Teue Sun.

lebration of "Forefathers' Day" in Plymouth.

MISSING PILOT BOAT .- The pilot Boat "Fell's Point," not since been heard from, and fears are entertain

MURDER ON THE WATERS We have mentioned the "accident" on the Mississippi,

which occurred on the 27th ultimo, when the steamboat Lady Madison ran into the Plymouth, causing the latter to sink in a few minutes, carrying down with her twenty-five or thirty passengers. The Shawneetown Gazette gives a borrible acount of the disaster, representing it as wilful on the part of the Lady Madison. We copy part of the narrative :

"Captain J. was "on watch" on the hurricane deck, conversing with the clerk and carpenter; the Plymouth was on the right of the channel, within a hundred yards of the shore, the river a mile wide; saw the Lady Madison coming out of the usual course, and stopped the engines, so that she might bhoose her own side on which to pass. Captain J. hailed the Madison repeatedly, requesting them to back their engines and keep off, but no attention seemed to be paid to it—the Madson continuing across the channel, as if endeavoring to get below the Plymouth, or between her and the shore.

The captain of the Madison was not on the deck at the time, but came running up in his shirt sleeves. The Plymouth had lost all headway, and the Madison's engines were not stopped until within a length of the P. She struck just at the forward hatch, cutting her clear through. Captain J.

not stopped until within a length of the P. She struck just at the forward hatch, cutting her clear through. Captain J. begged the Madison to hold on, as they could do no more harm, and run them ashore; but the Madison backed off, and the Plymouth sunk immediately, up to the boiler deck. The captain rushed aft to restrain the passangers, but many in their fright had gone over, and the boat filled so rapidly that no time was left for reflection.

"It was about twelve or fifteen minutes before the Madison came up again, and then backed up, crushing the ladies."

ness or to the supposition that the pilot was drunk. He had run the Lady Madison on the rocks opposite this place, whence she was pulled off by the Nathan Hale, and came very near running into the Fulton just a few minutes before

audience were thrown into a state of fear and excitement by a sudden and unlooked-for accident. The last scene in the piece represents the deck of the brig Bombshell. In accordance with the plot of the piece Miss Isherwood assumes the character of a lieutenant in the navy, and stands at the head of some six or eight young ladies dressed as sailors, who board the Bombshell and take all hands prisoners. While thrown backward upon the stage. At the time she had in her hand a naked sword, and, as she fell, the point of it was directed near her heart by the scene. Providentially she wore a thick leather belt and clasp, which protected her, otherwise it must have been fatal, as the sword's point was driven quite through the leather into a portion of her dress. Miss laher wood fainted from the fall and the stunning effects of the blow, and the curtain fell. The audience were for some time in great alarm, until Mr. W. Chapman appeared and stated that Miss Isherwood was not much injured, and the piece would be resumed in a few minutes. When the curtain rose and Miss Isherwood came forward, she was greeted with round after round of applause, and the most sincere con lations that she had escaped with so little hurt.—Boston

There are in the city of New York 208 hacks, 250 cabs